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UN FORCES HIT BACK HARD Fierce Counter-Attacks In The Central Sector

COMMENT

It is easier to subscribe to the Pandit Nehru's depreciation of war hysteria, to join with him in roundly condemning a fatalistic mood, "bowing to the inevitable," than it is to discover a healthy corrective.

The fault lies not with the forces striving for peace and understanding in the world. Facing the grim reality, what lacks is the slightest indication that an element of reason holds sway in Peking—or in Moscow.

But for that the realistic Bevin Plan for easing the tension and solving immediate problems would compel more attention.

The Bevin proposals are, however, hinged on the supposition that goodwill can be made to prevail on both sides and takes as its keypoint (presumably as an inducement) the need for recognition of Communist China and its representation in the councils of the United Nations. For all its appeal on the score of adjustment to the facts, that, unhappily, is also the breaking point.

The insistence of Mr Bevin and Mr Nehru that the world cannot afford to play ostrich any longer has logic and sound motive. Three months ago, before Peking had committed itself to active intervention in Korea, the purpose might have been achieved. Today, when United Nations forces are bitterly contesting a large-scale Chinese incursion in Korea, hardly presents the moment most opportune to convince hesitant members of the British Commonwealth, much less the sorely tried United States, that world interests would be served by accepting an aggressive Communist China into the comity of honourable nations.

Nevertheless, it is gratifying that America's precipitant mood, loss of patience, demanding an open breach with Peking has, for the time being, been stalled. Chances of success may be slim. Prevailing is more hope than optimism. But no effort must be spared to snatch the brand from the burning.

Severe Losses Being Inflicted On Communists

Tokyo, Jan. 9.

United Nations forces, backed by jet planes and fighter-bombers, were hitting back hard as they retreated towards the 37th Parallel in Korea tonight.

The two-pronged Communist drive south was last reported 13 miles south-east of Osan in the west and a few miles southwest of Wonju in the centre.

General MacArthur's men, holding the main Chinese Communist and North Korean drive below Wonju, in the centre, were counter-attacking fiercely.

BEHIND AMERICAN ADVICE IN HONGKONG

Washington, Jan. 9.

The US State Department said today that the decision to advise Americans in Hongkong to evacuate their dependants and effects was taken on the initiative of the American Consul General there.

The Department agreed with the Consul-General, Mr Walter McConaughy, that the advice should be given, a spokesman said. He denied that the Consul-General issued his circular because either he or the State Department believed the Korean conflict was about to spread.

All United States missions abroad had long prepared emergency plans to meet eventualities, he added.

The State Department emphasised that the advice to evacuate dependants applied only to Hongkong and not to areas in South-East Asia.

The State Department added that no instruction or authorisation mentioned by the Consul-General originated in Washington. The primary aim of the circular was to draw attention to possible interference with transport services in Hongkong.

PRECEDENT

The spokesman said that similar evacuation plans were recommended immediately before the Greek civil war broke out and before Seoul, the capital of South Korea, fell to the North Koreans in the first phase of the fighting.

At the same time, the General Services Administration denied published reports here that it had told employees of United States rubber companies to evacuate their dependants from Singapore, Bangkok, Malaya and Indonesia. —Reuter.

One battalion slaughtered 350 Communists caught sleeping in a field while another, attacking in the mountainous area west of the town, claimed to have annihilated a North Korean battalion, including the commanding officer and all his staff.

The Communists were estimated to have suffered 1,650 killed and wounded in today's attacks.

The Communists, making an all-out attempt to break through the middle of the United Nations line, were attacking ceaselessly round Wonju, which fell yesterday.

They forced back a United Nations regiment about a mile at a place six miles southwest of the town but a counter-attack partially restored the old position.

In the West Eighth Army troops withdrawing along the familiar route of last July's retreat were holding the Communists with mortar and artillery barrages.

North Korean and Chinese Communist forces continued to build up their strength around Suwon and Osan, 18 and 24 miles south of Seoul, the abandoned South Korean capital. —Reuter.

TOKYO SPECULATION

Tokyo, Jan. 9.

The fate of the United Nations expedition to Korea is still in doubt, and the best information available here right now indicates that no decision has yet been made on the question of a withdrawal.

At the moment the question of pulling out seems to be sidetracked in favour of a "wait and see" programme. This would mean military and political leaders in Korea, Japan and Washington want to see what will happen when the Chinese Communist forces have fully extended their supply lines and have had to solve the large number of problems that are certain to plague them with increasing fury.

Meanwhile the United Nations forces, overwhelmingly outnumbered, are pulling back closer to the old Pusan beachhead.

Probably only a handful of men out here, including General MacArthur and General Ridgway, know where the next stand—if there is to be one—will be made. The present actions on the Korean front on the part of the United Nations forces appear largely of a rear-guard nature.

Many observers believe that General MacArthur may have some trick up his sleeve and (Continued on Page 4 Col. 1)

Canada Planning No Action

Ottawa, Jan. 9.

Canada is planning no further evacuation warning at present to Canadians in the Far East, the External Affairs Department said today.

An official here said that there were few Canadians in Hongkong. Those who were in the vicinity of China knew that they were there at their own risk.

Canadians in China were warned more than a year ago to consider evacuation, but there were still 200 or more Canadians, missionaries and others, in Communist China. —Reuter.

AUSTIN ON AMERICAN PLANS

Atlantic City, Jan. 9.

The United States' chief delegate to the United Nations said tonight that the United States had no intention of invading the Chinese mainland.

Mr Warren Austin said that the United States was determined to stand by the principles for which it sent forces to Korea last June, but he made it clear the U.S. would continue to welcome an honourable, peaceful settlement and that "no responsible authority proposes to march into the morass of the China mainland."

He urged this programme:—

1. A United Nations decision branding Peking an "aggressor".
2. Demand that the Chinese Communist troops leave and that all United Nations members refrain from assisting aggression.
3. Call to each member to support action decided upon by the United Nations in proportion to its ability.
4. A delegation of the 14-nation Collective Measures Committee to consider means of meeting and resisting aggression and of preventing aggression. —United Press.

ing in a letter to Senator Harry Byrd (Democrat, Virginia), who made it public today. The letter at once aroused talk of a possible national retail sales tax, or other forms of taxation on all or most of the nation's commerce. —Reuter.

TAXED UNTIL IT HURTS

Washington, Jan. 9.

President Truman said today that the United States must be taxed "until it hurts" to arm the free world against the "menace of Communist aggression."

Any hope that large new Federal deficits could be avoided by increased taxes appeared to be fading as members of the new Congress sized up the probable outlay.

They came to the conclusion that the Government would need somewhere in the region of \$75,000,000,000 in the coming fiscal year. That is \$25,000 million more than the record \$50,000 million collected this year.

The President gave his warn-








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Prime Ministers from all parts of the Commonwealth are meeting in London for a conference on world problems. This picture shows Mr L. St. Laurent (Canada), Mr R. G. Menzies (Australia); Mr S. G. Holland (New Zealand); Mr D. T. F. Donges (South African Minister of Interior); Sir Godfrey Huggins (South Rhodesia); Mr Nehru (India); Mr Senanayake (Ceylon) and Mr C. R. Attlee (Britain). — Central Press.

BRITISH VIEWS ON UN SEAT FOR PEKING REMAIN UNCHANGED

London, Jan. 9.

The official rejection by the Chinese Government at the end of December of the cease-fire terms put forward by the Asian bloc at the United Nations brought the British and United States Governments, as they entered 1951, face to face with the same policy decision which they faced a month earlier.

The question, at the beginning of 1951, was what to do if the United Nations forces were finally forced to evacuate Korea.

When Mr Clement Attlee flew to Washington during the first week-end in December, the Korean issue presented itself in its starkest terms. The United Nations troops were in retreat before a full-scale Chinese Communist offensive.

There appeared then to be no chance of holding the military position while political approaches were made.

Before the Truman-Attlee talks were over, two things had made it no longer necessary to assess the Korean situation in extreme terms. One was an important improvement in the military position of the United Nations troops which made it seem likely that a defensive line could be stabilised. The other was the move by the Asian Governments at Lake Success to put forward cease-fire terms.

Four weeks later, the cease-fire terms urged by the "neutral bloc" had been officially rejected by Peking and the United Nations troops were awaiting the start of a new Chinese Communist offensive which had been preceded by a token crossing of the 38th Parallel.

Any hope that the Chinese Communists would not seek to drive the Western troops into the sea had proved an illusion and the only unknown factor was the strength of the new positions facing the Communists.

CLEAR CASE

Thus, in four weeks almost to the day, Britain and the United States were again brought up against the policy decision which had faced Mr Attlee and President Truman during their Washington talks.

It was generally assumed in London that it was the need to face the Korean problem afresh following the collapse of the hopes of the past month which caused President Truman to curtail his Christmas holiday and Mr Dean Acheson, the US Secretary of State, to confer with the British Ambassador in Washington, Sir Oliver Franks, on Monday.

By this time, speculation in London as to whether Mr Mao Tse-tung was fighting the Korean campaign on his own initiative and in the supposed interests of his own country or whether he was taking orders from Moscow had virtually ended.

It was, too, clear that Chinese diplomacy was operating from strength based on the victories of the Chinese Communist armies and was totally unwilling to negotiate on anything but its own terms.

Since these included an end of the American neutralisation policy in Formosa and the admission of the Chinese Communist Government to the United Nations, the conditions were virtually intolerable for United States public opinion.

TWO CONCLUSIONS

Observers in London are drawing these two conclusions from the events of December.

1.—That the compromise proposals put forward by the neutral governments of goodwill have, in the present circumstances, very little chance of success.

The evidence suggests too strongly that the Chinese Communist Government is full of self-confidence and believes itself capable of maintaining a Communist regime in the whole of Korea.

2.—That the Chinese cease-fire terms had been framed with the deliberate aim of splitting the British and United States policy and in this way, too, of returning the two Governments to the position which faced them at the beginning of December.

In spite of all that had happened in 1950, and in spite of the fact that the British recognition of the Chinese Government on Jan. 6 of that year was still incomplete a year later, British Ministers remained convinced that it was unrealistic to exclude Peking's representatives from the United Nations.

But while there was this continuing difference of view between London and Washington, it was considered certain here that the decision to pursue

a common policy which emerged from the Truman-Attlee talks would stand the strain of the new crisis induced by the Chinese Communist decision to fight on.—Reuter.

GLASS FACTORY EXPLOSION

Hanau, West Germany,

Jan. 9.
A cylinder of hydrogen, exploding in a glass factory here, broke windows over a thousand yards radius and caused three deaths—all Germans, including a four-year-old girl—and injured 13 people.

A column of fire rose over 300 feet high into the air when the 30-feet long steel cylinder exploded. A splinter hit and killed a man 300 yards away, the West German news agency said.

German and American ambulances took the injured to hospital. The cylinder was on a truck on a siding of the plant's own railway.—Reuter.

Red-Sponsored Association

Berlin, Jan. 9.

Students from 38 countries are expected in Berlin next Sunday for the Communist-sponsored International Students' Association's six-day Executive meeting. The countries to be represented include Britain, the United States, France, Belgium, Canada, the Scandinavian countries, South Africa, New Zealand, Burma and Vietnam, according to the East German News Agency, ADN.

A Soviet delegation to the meeting, in East Berlin's Academy of Sciences, will be headed by Mr M. Fominow, Secretary of the Association.—Reuter.

Ireland Protest

London, Jan. 9.

The Anti-Partition of Ireland League today said that it has sent a letter to all the Commonwealth Prime Ministers now in London, protesting at the "continued occupation of Ireland" by Britain.—Reuter.

UNCOMFORTABLE TEST IRONY

Cynical Comment On Batting Of English Team

US NAVAL BUILDING APPROVED

Washington, Jan. 9. A \$2,000,000,000 programme to build up the United States Navy was approved by the House Armed Services Committee today in two hours.

The measure provides for the construction of a 60,000-ton "super" aircraft carrier and 172 other new ships.

The Committee acted only one day after the authorisation measure was sent to it.

It was taken as a sign of a clear road ahead for rearmament proposals so long as they add to the United States' own defences.

The bill also provides for the modification and conversion of 291 existing ships.

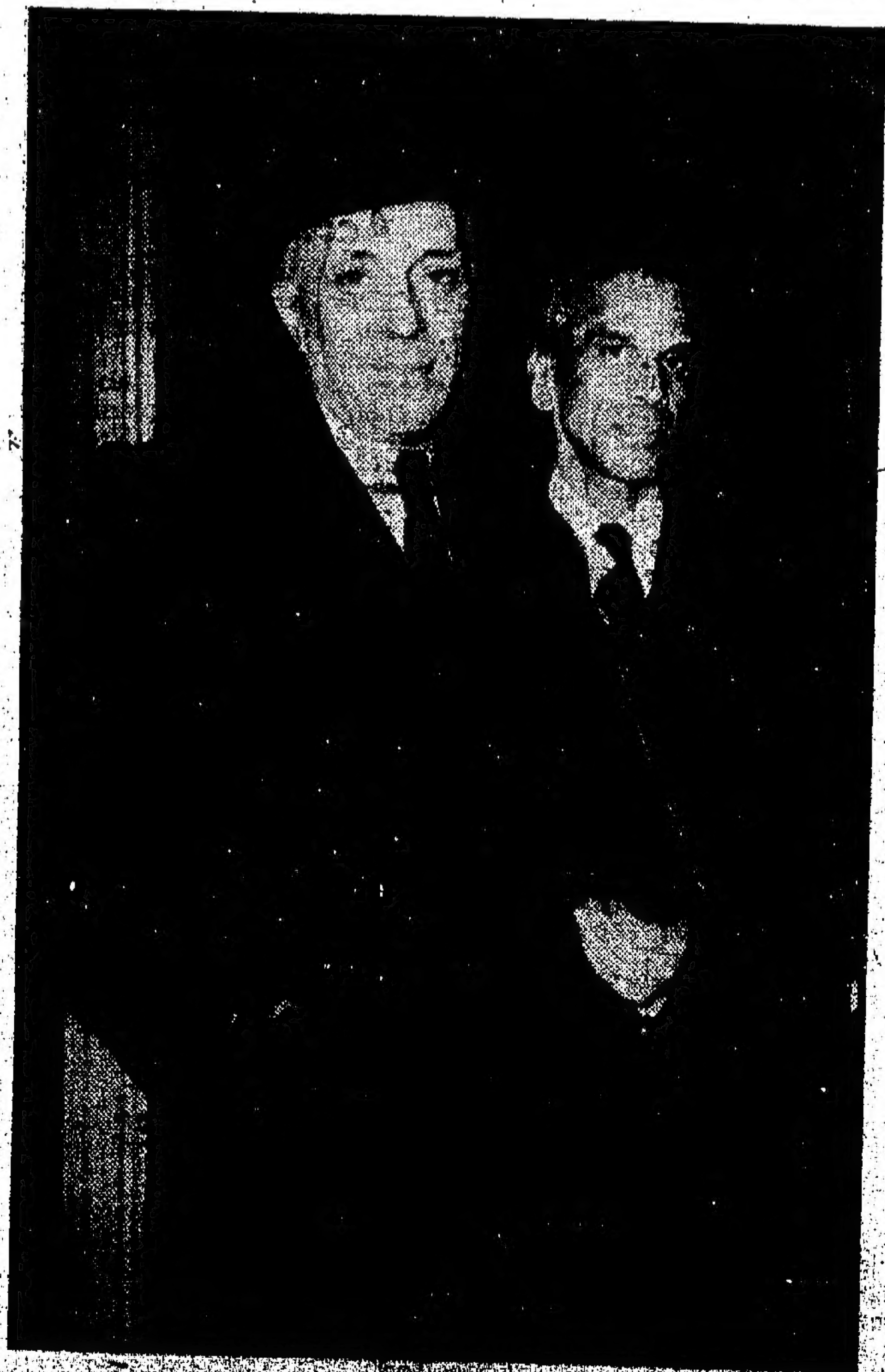
Mr Carl Vinson (Democrat, Georgia) Chairman of the Armed Services Committee, estimated that the carrier would take three and a half years to build.—Reuter.

Dalai Lama's Armed Men Watching

Kalimpong, Jan. 9. Twenty-five armed men from the Dalai Lama's party, now camping at Yatung, in Tibet, near the Indian border, have been stationed at the fortress town of Phari Dzong, a day's journey away, to watch and report the movements of the local inhabitants and foreigners.

Phari Dzong is 14,700 feet up on the edge of the great Central Asian Plains.

Commodity prices have soared in the Yatung area since the arrival of the Dalai Lama, the 16-year-old spiritual and temporal ruler of Tibet, his suite and followers totalling 300.—Reuter.



Mr Nehru, the Indian Prime Minister, arriving at No. 10 Downing Street with Mr. H. D. Dissanayake, Ceylon Prime Minister, for the start of the Commonwealth Conference.—Central Press.

Defeatist Spirit In Visitors' Second Innings

(BY FRANK ROSTON)

Sydney, Jan. 10.

A sadly chastened MCC team agrees today that there is an uncomfortable irony in the sending from England of two bowlers, Tattersall and Statham, to strengthen the team.

After yesterday's surprise innings defeat, Australia's previously sympathetic public, who supported the popular Freddie Brown's team against its own side until yesterday's febrile batting alienated its patronage, is saying cynically now that what reinforcement is really needed from Lords is an expeditionary force of competent batsmen.

Curiously, what was widely agreed before the team started the tour to be a weak bowling side has bowled moderately well. But what was thought to be a fair batting side, with considerable potentialities of development, has a consistent record of failure in matches that matter.

It is genuinely distasteful to criticise the efforts of a side that has suffered more than its fair share from the slings and arrows of outrageous fortune. So it is not a question of being wise after the event or for the sake of saying "I told you so" but the side's tentative batting technique yesterday on a fairly responsive wicket confirmed the original lowly estimations which sheltered behind the side's batting and bowling feats.

These facts were known and accepted. But what we were less prepared for after the zest shown in the field during the whole of last month and particularly after the enthusiastic battling in the previous two Tests was a return to some of the defeatist "throwing in the sponge" spirit of some of the

later batsmen yesterday, resembling their slapdash work that earned so much criticism earlier in the tour.

That, as much as Jack Iversen's uncannily accurate stream of spinners and the way the baked wicket supplied "bite," accounted for the helter-skelter procession to and from the pavilion of furtive batsmen who slunk about like schoolmasters about to be sent to the headmaster for a birching.

That spirit, in curious contrast to the admirable way the bowlers had fought through regardless of the crippling odds, made every Englishman blush and lost us a lot of newfound Australian friends.

ONLY FOUR

The Sydney Daily Mirror gossip columnist, W. A. O'Carroll, consolingly says "Sydney Cricket Club members agree that England has the best batsman in the world, Len Hutton, the best bowler in the world, Alec Bedser, and the best wicket keeper in the world, Godfrey Evans."

I agree and would add that fighting Freddie Brown is probably the biggest-hearted captain in the world and no chump as a tactician either.

But these four, who are our only figures to emerge without damaged reputations, could not and cannot carry seven unreliable team fellows.

And now to the next two Tests, in the first and third weeks of February, at Adelaide and Melbourne, respectively. Without marked weather advantages there is little chance of a win even if Tattersall and Statham prove immediate successes. But there is no good reason, any more than there was in this match, why we should be beaten by an innings. If the newcomers adapt themselves to Australian conditions with moderate success it would be as good a thing to give them their Test chance now that the rubber has been decided, because it is plain that England must look for a drastically changed Test team next season against the South Africans.

ENGLAND'S NEED

Famous England stand-bys like Washbrook are beginning to show that their Test heyday is past, and Denis Compton, for the first time in his glittering career, has a question mark against his name.

Similarly newcomers like Simpson and Parkhouse, whom we were welcoming last season as potential Test "residents," have not yet established any sort of reliability.

What we need more than anything else in England is we cannot find a near-genius like Miller to replace Compton, is all-rounder of the Ian Johnson type who get played for their batting and make 77 "downs" yet orthodox runs.

Needs A Change



Starlet Laura Elliott had enough on when this photo was taken in California. But now she's visiting in the East where it's cold, and Laura will need a pair of ear muffs with the costume.

The Australians can now indulge in the luxury of trying newcomers. Though their selectors are notoriously afraid of cheapening Australian caps, Loxton for one is likely to be replaced by the South Australian, Graeme Hole, favourite candidate from half a dozen batsmen I would gladly see in the England side.

And now tomorrow we plan to escape from Miller and Iversen for 10 days by crossing the Bass Strait to Tasmania where, praise be, they don't play Test matches.

POST-WAR LOWEST

Melbourne, Jan. 9. England's batting was generally criticised by cricket writers here in their comments on Australia's third Test victory. Sid Barnes, the former Test player, writing in the Melbourne Argus, said: "Be-witched, bothered and bewildered were the Englishmen when they faced Jack Iversen."

Jack Fingleton, another Test player, commented in the Melbourne Sun News Pictorial that "English batting had slipped to its post-war lowest in technique and spirit."

He added: "It's not bowlers the Englishmen want. They should be sending for a few batsmen who know the principles of batting."

Neville Cardus, in the same paper, remarked: "Another rubber lost by England from behind the crease or scarcely out of it. Nothing venture, nothing win."

A former Test bowler, Bill O'Reilly, summing up in the Melbourne Age, wrote: "England was beaten in Brisbane by rain, in Melbourne by the narrowest of margins and in Sydney because they were outplayed by the loss of two crucial Test bowlers."—Reuter.

Outburst In Moscow On Germany

Moscow, Jan. 9.

The Soviet Literary Gazette today accused the United States of "all possible subterfuges" to disrupt the proposed four-Power conference on Germany.

It claimed that the "reactionary Press" had distorted the sense of the Soviet note in an effort to spread disbelief in the success of such talks.

"The Washington adventurers," it said, "are hurriedly restoring the regular German army in an effort to evade every kind of negotiation that might block the realisation of their aggressive plans."—Reuter.

Propeller Damaged

Dunkirk, Jan. 9.

The 7,000-ton Greek cargo boat, Cougar, arrived in Dunkirk Harbour today after being towed from Algiers by a Dutch tug. The Cougar brought a cargo of pyrites from Cyprus. It is believed her propeller shaft was badly damaged off Algiers.

The repairs at Dunkirk were expected to take two months.—Reuter.

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Taft Urges Chinese Nationalists Be Permitted To Invade Mainland

Wants U.S. Backing With Air War

Washington, Jan. 9.

Senator Robert Taft urged in a speech before the National Press Club today that if the United Nations forces were pushed out of Korea the Chinese Nationalists should be permitted to invade the Chinese mainland.

In answer to questions following the speech, Senator Taft urged the United States to consider backing such an invasion with an air war against Communist targets in China. No other action seemed capable of saving Southeast Asia from Communist conquest.

These remarks followed a question on whether Senator Taft favoured "limited war" against Red China at this time. "The only limitations (on the present Korean conflict) seem to be on us," he replied.

He said he referred to the fact that United Nations planes could not bomb the Manchurian bases from which the Red Chinese have been mounting their Korean attack. If the UN forces withdrew from Korea, "we should release Chiang and his troops for war on Communist China." As a diversion capable of keeping the Reds busy in Central China, a Nationalist invasion appeared the only way to prevent the Reds overrunning Malaya and perhaps the rest of Southeast Asia. Senator Taft said he was confident the United States could hold the Japan-Formosa island defence line by a big building up of air and sea power in the Far East. He said even the Malayan peninsula might be successfully defended by sufficient air and sea forces but, barring land attack by the Chinese Nationalists, Indo-China appeared doomed.

NO AUTHORITY

In support of a recent speech, in which he said President Truman had no authority to send American troops to Europe without Congressional permission, Senator Taft argued that the Vandenberg resolution for the Atlantic Pact did not contemplate military aid to Europe. He said now there was no way to separate the treaty from a military aid programme. He added that this had now grown into "complete international army" and anyone who opposed the sending of American troops to Europe "is now accused of repudiating the Pact."

Senator Taft said Governor Thomas Dewey's proposal that the United States seek to establish a 100-division American army would be "cutting off our nose to spite our face." He said Mr. Dewey's suggestion might lead to a great army and "this would strip American factories of manpower and make it impossible to be called the seat of democracy."

Senator Taft vigorously denied that his policies meant "running out on Europe." He declared he had long favoured aid to Europe if Russia attacked it but he said the current programme was the wrong way to seek Western security.

"We should concentrate on building up the United States as a sea and air power... (which) can dominate the world to as large an extent as possible, so far as sea and air power can reach."

Referring to President Truman's plans to put 2,500,000 men under arms, he said this apparently meant a 1,000,000-man

land army and that the United States had better stop, look and listen.

He emphasised that he was not advocating a policy of "isolationism."

NOT RUNNING OUT

"I am not advocating running out on Europe, but just trying to determine what is the best way to fight a war," he said.

He objected to the naming of an American—General Dwight Eisenhower—as commander in chief of the Atlantic Pact army because this would make the Pact Army be regarded as "more an American Army", lead to further demands on the United States and perhaps push Russia into war. Senator Taft feared that efforts to build huge ground armies in Europe might bring inflation because it might mean an American budget deficit.

"The American people ought to know where we are going and I don't think we even know we are going," he said.

He added that overall foreign military policy should be submitted to Congress and thoroughly debated before it is adopted.—United Press.

US Navy Call-Up Accelerated

Washington, Jan. 9.

The Navy announced it will call 47,000 enlisted reserves into active service during April, May and June—32,000 above the call-up previously planned for that period.—United Press.



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Mr Clement Attlee, the British Prime Minister, snapped at 10 Downing Street with Mr R. G. Menzies, the Australian Premier, during the Commonwealth Conference — Central Press.

UN COUNTER-ATTACKS

(Continued from Page 1)

will uncork it on the Chinese and Korean Reds when he is all set. Others believe the plan is to draw the invaders out, make them lengthen their supply lines, and then work them over from the air and the ground simultaneously. As winter deepens, the Communists have growing supply problems. They do not have to feed their soldiers much, but even the little bit they must get each man amounts to a lot in the overall total. The beaten and battered South Korean countryside can not provide much for the troops who would normally live off the land.

TOUGH PROBLEMS

The Communists are using many kinds of guns. And they require many kinds of cartridges. This is a big problem, and it becomes tougher and tougher getting the right bullets to the right place as the Red forces get further and further from the Yalu river boundary.

While General MacArthur's United Nations forces are falling

back they are accomplishing one very important thing—tying up about 1,000,000 Communist troops, a factor which will be of great importance if Nationalist troops are permitted to invade the Chinese mainland.

Many observers here feel that failure of the decision to bomb China means that the United Nations forces will pull out of Korea. They argue that if the United Nations troops in Korea were to fight it out to the finish with the Chinese Reds, it would be necessary to strike beyond the Yalu river.

It is believed here that should the overwhelming superiority of the Communist forces make it necessary to withdraw from Korea, the United Nations will be able to make that move gracefully only if some other form of retaliation can be levelled at the Chinese.

Some military men said privately that diplomats should label China as aggressor. Others said that in addition to this an economic blockade should be imposed. Still others favour

carrying on the fight through the Air Force and bombard Chinese cities.

In the end, it is known here, the decision will be made in Washington and Lake Success, but General MacArthur's recommendations, whatever they may be, will undoubtedly figure in the picture.

EFFECT ON ASIA

Far East diplomatic experts are concerned with the effect a withdrawal from Korea would have on the still free nations of Asia. They are among those who argue that the loss would not be restricted to Korea but would be reflected in a drop of United Nations and United States prestige throughout anti-Communist Asia.

Here in Japan, pro-American Japanese leaders say the Communists would be sure to exploit any United Nations withdrawal from Korea. They predict the Communists would encourage seeds of doubt—already existing here—that withdrawal from Korea might be followed by withdrawal from Japan.

At present Japan is one of the main points of the United States defence line in the Far East, and while Japanese leaders feel there is absolutely no chance of Japan being abandoned, they say this will not prevent local Reds from trying to cause trouble by playing on this possibility.—United Press

'RETAKE WONJU' ORDER

Central Front, Jan. 9.

United Nations forces, charging through a blinding snowstorm with fixed bayonets, drove back the fiercely resisting North Korean Reds about three miles today to move a double-pronged attack to within two miles of the important road axis at Wonju in south central Korea.

The first United Nations counter-attack since the collapse of the "Home by Christmas" offensive was an infantry-artillery fight as 20-yard visibility ground air support planes and tanks were ineffective.

The wild charging doughboys routed the Communists from one defensive position after another and at dusk, when United Nations fighters usually dig in for the night, they made a jump that landed them on high hills approaching the city.

The commanding general triumphantly declared, "We are moving too fast to count the enemy dead." He said, "We are in contact with the North Koreans now and we intend to give them hell."

The doughboys, weary of rearguard actions, enthusiastically accepted an order to "retake Wonju" which they abandoned two days ago after repelling several Red attempts to drive them out.—United Press.

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Amid Communist Protest Demonstrations In Paris

Sees Belgium's Contribution To Atlantic Army

Brussels, Jan. 9.

General Dwight Eisenhower completed his survey of French armed power amid Communist protest demonstrations on Tuesday and flew to Brussels to survey Belgium's contribution to the Atlantic army.

Belgium will offer immediately two divisions and another at the end of the year for the Atlantic pact force of 50 to 60 divisions.

French Communists attempted to whip up popular protests against General Eisenhower as the "MacArthur of Europe" just before the supreme commander left Paris, but the demonstration fell far short of Red expectations.

Communist leaders issued a call to workers to quit jobs at 11 a.m. and send delegations to General Eisenhower's temporary headquarters at the Hotel Astoria, on the Champs Elysee. Only 800 demonstrators showed up. Police kept them moving and prevented any traffic jam.

Police arrested 200 demonstrators outside the General's hotel. Police inspectors said several police were injured by objects thrown at them by the crowd. General Eisenhower himself was at Fontainebleau when demonstrators clashed briefly with police.

Police reported no serious strikes in Paris factories, and only a small percentage of workers was involved. Most stoppages lasted only half an hour to an hour.

Shortly before General Eisenhower's arrival in Brussels, Prince Royal Baudouin issued a decree authorising the Defence Minister to place a number of units at General Eisenhower's disposal.—United Press.

'EUROPEAN MACARTHUR'

Moscow, Jan. 8.

A Pravda article entitled "Eisenhower European MacArthur," reported from Paris today a mass movement of protest and indignation over General Eisenhower's arrival.

Correspondent Yuri Zhukov said "Frenchmen tell General Eisenhower 'Your teacher, MacArthur, dishonoured your country by his action in Korea. Do you wish to apply here in France the lessons he taught you in the Philippines? No, General, you had better go home. France will never be and does not want to be a giant burned-out desert such as MacArthur made of Korea.'"—United Press.

CROWD QUELLED

Paris, Jan. 9.

About 600 Paris policemen warded off Communist demonstrators trying to reach the Hotel Astoria, General Dwight D. Eisenhower's temporary headquarters, in the heart of Paris, today.

A steady increasing number of demonstrators gathered near

the Champs Elysees shouting: "Eisenhower, go back to America" and "We want peace."

By mid-afternoon they numbered 1,500. Police were reported to have detained about 30.

There were slight scuffles between the police and the demonstrators when Communist delegations tried to reach the hotel to hand in protest resolutions against General Eisenhower's presence in France.

Otherwise, the Communist call for a "patriotic strike" against General Eisenhower, who was recently appointed Commander of the Atlantic Pact forces, appeared to have met with little response.

Traffic in Paris was normal and only in some of the biggest factories did limited numbers of workers down tools.—Reuter.

MUTUAL DEFENCE

Washington, Jan. 9.

The United States has sent more than 1,600 tanks and fighting vehicles to Western Europe under the mutual defence assistance programme in the last nine months.

Mr John Ohly, the acting head of the programme at the State Department, speaking in a television programme, said that the first shipment of defence equipment from America—a consignment of fighter planes and patrol bombers to France—was made in March, 1950.

"In the nine months since that date," he continued, "we have equipped more than 1,600 tanks and combat vehicles, 750 major pieces of artillery, more than 6,500 general purposes vehicles, more than 600 aircraft and more than 50 naval vessels and small craft."—Reuter.

BELGIAN AGREEMENT

Brussels, Jan. 9.

The Defence Minister, M. Edouard de Graef, officially informed the Foreign Minister, M. Paul Van Zeeland, the President of the Atlantic Pact Council, that the Belgian Government has agreed to the designation of General Dwight D. Eisenhower as the Supreme

Leftists To Give Views

London, Jan. 9.

A group of Left Wing politicians and members of Parliament is planning to present views of the newly-formed "Peace With China" Council to the Commonwealth Ministers.

Let by Kingsley Martin, editor of the Leftist weekly New Statesman and Nation, the Council will press for Communist China's inclusion in the United Nations Security Council and for collaboration with India, Pakistan and other Asian countries in a renewed effort to solve outstanding political problems. Mr Martin said the deputation would put the Council's views before the Indian Prime Minister, Mr Jawaharlal Nehru.—United Press.

Japanese Legislators On Tour

Tokyo, Jan. 9.

Twelve Japanese legislators left by air today for the United States for a 90-day study of the legislative branch of government in formulation of a national agricultural policy.

They comprise another group of Japanese who has been visiting the United States as guests of the United States government in a programme to democratise Japan.

Mr Mark B. Williamson, chief of the agricultural division of General Douglas MacArthur's Headquarters Natural Resources Section, accompanied the group.

It is expected the group will participate in discussions with members and staff experts of the congressional committee and sub-committee of the House and Senate Appropriations Committees for agriculture.

They will visit representative farm communities, experiment stations and large scale development projects to observe some of the services provided by the U.S. Health, Erosion and Soil Conservation Services, farm credit, rural electrification and farm home administrations and other government organisations dealing with matters relative to American farm life.—United Press.

Commander of the West European forces.

Prince Baudouin, the head of the Belgian State, today signed a decree charging the Defence Minister with the designation of the necessary units for the unified European Army.—Reuter.



SLIGHTLY ELEVATED—This car skidded on an icy road in Cleveland and climbed a telegraph pole. The driver, surprised but unhurt by the sudden airborne experience, clambered down and hitchhiked for help in getting his pole-climbing sedan down to earth again.

Plans For Super Aircraft Carrier

Washington, Jan. 9.

Plans for a super aircraft carrier were included in a \$2,000 million Navy shipbuilding programme introduced in the House of Representatives yesterday by Mr Carl Vinson, (Democrat, Georgia).

The programme calls for the construction of more than 80 ships in addition to the carrier and for the modernisation of 250 ships.—Reuter.

German Spy Suspects

Bayreuth, Bavaria, Jan. 9.

After four Germans had been imprisoned by an American Court here today for spying for Czechoslovakia, the United States Army Headquarters announced that four more Germans were held on suspicion of spying.

Three of them sentenced today had pleaded guilty. Two admitted spying for money and the third on a Czech promise that his imprisoned father would be released.

Their sentences ranged from three to five years.—Reuter.

RESHUFFLE OF GREEK CABINET

Athens, Jan. 9.

The Greek Government will be reshuffled when the Prime Minister, the Liberal leader, M. Sophocles Venizelos, returns from Salonika, it was officially announced here today.

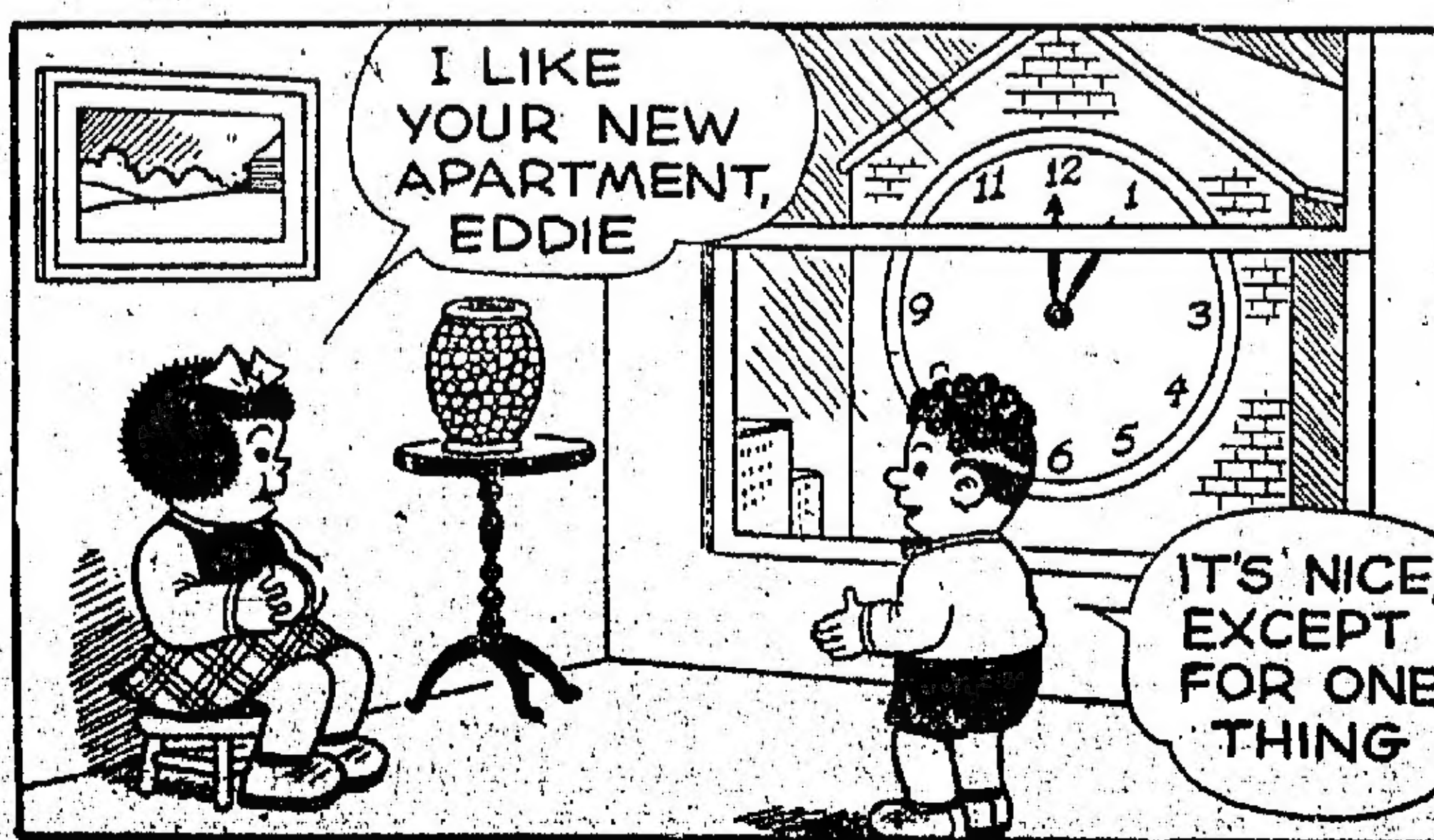
M. Venizelos and four other members of the Government left Athens on Sunday to study reconstruction problems in Macedonia and Thrace.

They are in effect temporarily transferring the seat of the Government to Salonika to promote Greek unity and speed the urgent settlement of Northern Greece's problems.

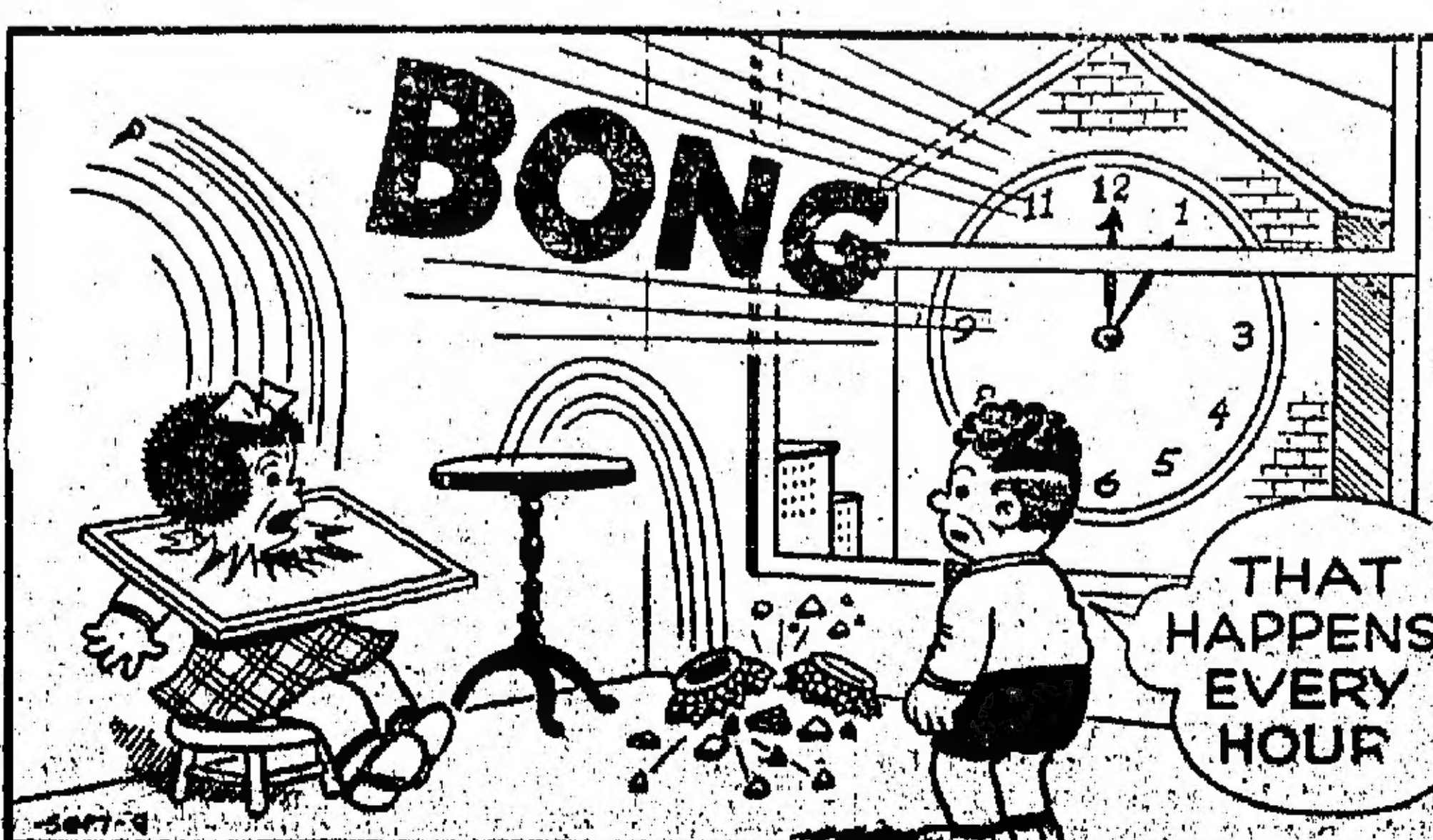
The novel transfer of the Government seat was decided on to meet the complaint of this war-ravaged part of Greece that its problems were being neglected by the Administration in Athens.

King Paul and Queen Frederika were leaving in a destroyer today to follow the Prime Minister to Salonika. They will stay there a fortnight.—Reuter.

NANCY No Time-peace



By Ernie Bushmiller



The Churchill Story: 17th Instalment PREMIER AT LAST

By Colin Frame

WINSTON is back. From the Admiralty's radio masts to the lone, sea-tossed masts of a thousand ships this signal cheered the Fleet as they set off to war.

To the Navy, which had never forgotten Churchill's efficient direction of them 28 years previously, this signal had about it something of the thrill and comfort another famous signal was to provide five months later—the cry of the Cossack's crew as they boarded the German prison ship Altmark in a Norwegian fjord: "The Navy's here."

The Same Room

AFTER ten years without office Churchill did not waste a minute. He took over the Admiralty on September 3; it was not until the 5th that he kissed hands and the King confirmed his appointment.

He returned to the very same room he had left so sorrowfully a quarter of a century before.

It seemed his personal history had repeated itself. He sat in his old chair. Behind him was the chart of the North Sea in a wooden map case he had himself fixed to the wall in 1911.

But instead of the garrulous Fisher his First Sea Lord was the gentler but no less efficient Admiral Sir Dudley Pound.

Instead of a round-the-clock routine worked by early-rising Fisher and late-going-to-bed Churchill, Admiral Pound adopted with some enthusiasm Churchill's afternoon-nap habit. With this break, they worked together from about nine to two the next morning.

Inventive Genius

CHURCHILL, the only man on either side to hold high office in both world wars, slid into his naval tasks again with all the untroubled ease of a great ship sliding down the runway to meet with confidence the testing challenge of the sea.

Nor was his inventive genius, steered by Professor Lindemann, rusty. He instigated plans for forcing the Baltic, for dropping football-sized mines which would float down the Rhine and for Cultivator No. 6, a secret trench-cutting machine.

"Naval Person"

DURING his seven months at the Admiralty he twice sailed to Scapa Flow, and the list of his memoranda shows that he interested himself in an amazing variety of matters, from ships to sealing wax, from backroom experiments to backgammon for sailors in the messroom.

He began his fruitful correspondence with President Roosevelt—each wrote nearly 1,000 letters to the other throughout the war—and with all a boy's love for a secret mom-de-plume he signed the letters "Naval Person."



He now lived with Mrs Churchill in a flat on top of the Admiralty. One evening when Mr and Mrs Chamberlain came to dinner an officer announced with the soup the sinking of a U-Boat, another with the sweet and a third just before the ladies retired.

"Did you arrange this on purpose?" asked Mrs Chamberlain as she left. But it was just the Churchill luck.

Those months although they formed what some called the Phoney War (Churchill's description is The Twilight War) were not easy. The British Navy suffered greater casualties than all the other Allied casualties by land, sea and air.

But he had occasional good news—the River Plate Battle which ended with the suicide of the German battleship Graf Spee and her commander, U-boat sinkings, defeat of the magnetic mine and rescue of 300 British prisoners from the Altmark.

Battle Call

NO one realised it at the time, but during those months Churchill established between himself and the ordinary Briton a significant radio relationship.

Other Cabinet Ministers might use the microphone as a medium of gentle explanation and apology; Churchill from the start used it as a trumpet which sang to battle.

Throughout the dreary doldrums of winter when Britain expected the worst and felt vaguely cheated because nothing had happened it was Churchill who continued to warn and whose voice was as bracing as the seas.

On April 4, 1940, Chamberlain announced of Hitler: "He missed the bus."

Within a week Hitler had caught another one to Norway and a gallant country was strangled in a night. A month later he invaded Belgium and Holland. The great clash of arms occurred. And Chamberlain failed in his attempt to form a National Government.

Prime Minister

HE would have preferred Lord Halifax to become Prime Minister, but Lord Halifax felt his position as peer made it impossible.

It seems odd now that there should have been any hesitation at all. On the evening of May 10 Churchill was invited to Buckingham Palace.

The King bade him sit down and then—as Churchill records in "The Gathering Storm" (Cassell and Co)—looked at him searchingly and quizzically for a few minutes.

"I suppose you don't know why I have sent for you?" he said.

"Sir, I simply couldn't imagine why," replied Churchill with a slow smile.

"I want to ask you to form a Government."

"Sir, I will most certainly do so."

The long political climb to the pinnacles of power was over; the promise of those early Parliamentary days fulfilled; the forecasts of many prophets over half-a-century had come true; the policy that a man must follow his star into whatever impetuous paths it may lead was vindicated.

Labour and Liberals agreed to serve under him. That night he had practically formed his Government.

"... For This Hour"

BUT what a time to come to power! Swapping horses in mid-stream was hardly in it. The horses were all winded, the waters closing over their heads, the river bank's closing in, the night gloomy and cheerless.

Was Churchill down-hearted? "I cannot conceal from the reader of this truthful account," he wrote in "The Gathering Storm," "that as I went to bed at about 3 a.m. I was conscious

of a profound sense of relief.

"I felt as if I were walking with destiny and that all my past life had been but a preparation for this hour and for this trial."

So Winston Churchill took up a power unprecedented since the days of Cromwell and wielded it for five years and three months until victory, complete and unsurpassed, was won.

Worked In Bed

FOR the first few weeks he continued to live at the Admiralty. From there he inaugurated his system of a five-man War Cabinet outside which were the three Service Ministers—one Labour, one Liberal, one Conservative—and parallel with it the Chiefs-of-Staff Committee, over which he presided, too; it was a simple system which stood throughout the test of war.

At the Admiralty he instituted his method of beginning the day's work in bed.

Service chiefs came to him when he woke at about eight, and Churchill, in a dressing gown, took decisions, dictated memos and reviewed the day's plans propped against pillows.

France Falls

By five in the afternoon everything decided then had been detailed and crystallised, and orders were on their way all over the world.

In the evenings Churchill often wrote to Roosevelt. The answer was usually back to greet him on waking. He signed himself "Former Naval Person" now.

Five days after this system had been introduced Churchill was awakened rather earlier. It was 7.30. The bedside phone was urgently shrill.

Reynaud, Prime Minister of France, spoke brokenly across the Channel. "We have been defeated," he said.

Four times Churchill flew to France to try to stiffen resistance. But on his first visit he could see through the windows of the conference-room venerable officials making bonfires from barrow-loads of Government papers.

Dunkirk

THIS is no war history but the story of one man—although, indeed, the two things are often the same; but it must be told how when in answer to his question the French told him they had no strategic reserve, Churchill saw that the end had indeed come.

"It was one of the biggest surprises of my life," he wrote later, and his life had been full of surprises. Peculiarly bitter to him, of all people, was the thought that Germany had won through his own brain-child, the tank, and that—incredible as it seems now—Britain had not one armoured division in all France.

France fell, the miracle of Dunkirk cheered the darkening scene, and forty days after he had assumed power Churchill found he was leading a lone Britain.

"Blood, toil, tears and sweat"—the strangest, shortest and yet most popular programme any Prime Minister has put before the House—had become starkly apparent even sooner than its author imagined.

In those last days he made two immortal speeches—"We shall fight in the fields and in the streets, we shall fight in the hills; we shall never surrender" and again the one ending with the words "Their Finest Hour" which he made the title of his second book on the war.

It is a just tribute, for those were the days when Britons walked about with a strange twinkle in their eyes.

"In The Final"

ENGLISHMEN who faced the Armada and awaited beside blazing beacons for Napoleon had felt again ancestral stirrings in their blood and turned with tingling nerves and steady hands to defend their island heritage. They spoke in sporting idiom.

"Well we're in the final anyway," they were saying to each other. "And we're playing at home." They appeared pretty proud of their captain too.

(MORE TOMORROW)



"But if Atlantic City says no, where are you?"

FOR THE BUSINESSMAN

PROTEST OVER TAX ON COTTON

Manchester, Jan. 9.

A strongly worded protest against Egypt raising her export tax on cotton has gone from the International Federation of Master Cotton Spinners to the Egyptian Finance Minister, commercial sources here said today.

They said that Manchester manufacturers' associations had also protested.

The tax increase to £3 sterling for 220 lbs. of cotton was announced in Cairo two days ago.

The protest contended that the move would cause immediate heavy losses to spinners holding unshipped cotton.

It would also cause immense long-term damage to producers and spinners of Egyptian cotton by giving impetus to the manufacture and sale of alternative fibres.

The Federation urgently requested a reconsideration of the tax, it was learned.—Reuter.

Rubber In London

London, Jan. 9.

Prices in the rubber futures market here closed today as follows:—

No. 1 rubber, (in cents per lb.)	58-1/4
February	58-3/4
March	58-58-1/2
April/June	56-56-1/4
July/September	53-53-1/4
October/December	50-50-1/4

—United Press.

STANDARD BRIDGE

By M. Harrison-Gray

Dealer: South North-South game.

N.	8 3	E.	Q 6 5 2
W.	A 10 7 5	S.	K 9 8 4 3
N.	A 6 5 2	E.	Q 10 7
W.	Q 7 4	S.	K 9 5
N.	10 9 7 4	E.	A J
W.	K 9 8 4 3	S.	J 9 8 6 4
N.	A J 8	E.	10 6 3 2

The natural limit raise gained points on this deal from match play. In Room 1, South's One Heart was raised to Three. East was silenced and South went on to Four Hearts—a gambling bid, in view of his light opening.

West led ♠10. East's ♠Q falling to ♠A. South had to hope for a favourable lie of the cards; he ruffed two Diamonds, drew trumps, and used ♠J as a card of exit. Whatever East led, his side could only win two tricks in Clubs.

In Room 2, North was not strong enough for a forcing game. Three Hearts and had to bid Two Diamonds. The result was that East-West bid up to Four Spades doubled and were only defeated by the lead of South's singleton, their team thus gained 120 points on this deal.

London Express Service

Spending More For Less

London, Jan. 9.

Britons spent more money in the third quarter of 1950 than ever before in history—but they did not get record quantities for their record spending.

The British Government's monthly digest of statistics disclosed this today. Spending went up to £2,267 million. The previous record was £2,248 million in the last quarter of 1949.

Reckoned in terms of 1948 prices, the latter figure was worth £39 million less than the earlier record, the digest said.—Reuter.

CHICAGO GRAINS

Chicago, Jan. 9.

Prices in the grain futures closed here today as follows:—

Wheat—price per bushel	2.46 1/4
Spot	2.46 1/4
December	2.47 1/4
March (1951)	2.47 1/4
May	2.41 1/4
July	2.42 1/4
Corn	1.81 1/4
Spot	1.81 1/4
December	1.79 1/4
March (1951)	1.79 1/4
May	1.79 1/4
July	1.77 1/4
Rye	1.79 1/4
Spot	1.79 1/4
December	1.79 1/4
March (1951)	1.82 1/4
Oats	97 1/4
March (1951)	97 1/4
New York flour—per 200 lb. sack	\$13.05

—United Press.

LONDON TIN MARKET

London, Jan. 9.

The tin market opened steady with strong demand for cash tin which absorbed 120 tons at prices from 1,185 sterling to 1,175. Turnover was 125 tons.

Prices close today at the end of the official morning session as follows:

Spot tin, buyer	1,175
Spot tin, seller	1,180
Three-months tin, buyer	1,185
Three-months tin, seller	1,170
Settlement	1,175

—United Press.

Silver Bullion

London, Jan. 9.

Following the overnight jump in New York price of refined silver bullion, the market here marked up sterling price of 8-1/2 d. to 78-1/2 d. per ounce on Tuesday, both spot and forward.—United Press.

Metal Market Prices

New York, Jan. 9.

Prices in the metal market here closed today unchanged with the following exceptions:—Tin, Grade A (30-35 percent or higher) New York, 125-126-150.—United Press.

COMMONWEALTH REMAINS SPLIT

Four Members Oppose Full Recognition Of Peking

Agree On An Invitation To Participate In Japan Treaty Making

London, Jan. 9.

All British Commonwealth leaders agreed here tonight that Communist China should take part in negotiations for a Japanese peace treaty.

They thought it would be possible to accord ad hoc recognition to the Peking Government for this one purpose only.

BRITAIN MAY BAN RUBBER FOR CHINA

London, Jan. 9.

Informed sources said tonight that Britain is considering a ban on the sales of rubber to Russia and China. But they said that such a move would be conditional on a general agreement with the United States, France, the Netherlands and other free countries to place a share-out of rubber under closer supervision.

British officials believe that growing shortages of rubber, one of the vital raw materials for rearmament, were calling for an overall agreement on the allocation of future supplies in line with other scarce raw materials.

Unless such an agreement is reached it would be difficult for Britain to stop rubber sales to Russia unilaterally, because it would amount to imposition of sanctions. Moreover, Russia would still be able to get supplies from sources outside the British Commonwealth.

One handicap in controlling rubber exports to Iron Curtain countries stems from the fact that the British Commonwealth controls less than half of the world rubber producing areas, and Russia and China might therefore be able to buy elsewhere if Britain cuts her supplies. However, it is believed that up to now, substantial Russian rubber purchases have come from Commonwealth sources, including Britain.

Official trade figures disclosed that Britain's re-exports of raw rubber to Russia between January and the end of November last year were 22 times the quantity of the previous year.—United Press.

Italian Envoy To Spain

Rome, Jan. 9.

The Italian Government may send Marquis Francesco Maria Taliani de Marchis as the Ambassador to Spain.

The Cabinet is reported to have chosen the 63-year-old Marquis to fill the vacant post. Marquis Taliani is chief of Protocol at the Foreign Office. He was Minister at The Hague and Ambassador to China.

The name of the new Italian Ambassador will be officially announced after he has been accepted by the Spanish Government.—Reuter.

But on the issue of granting recognition in the wide sense to Mao Tse-tung's regime, the nine Commonwealth nations remained split. Australia, New Zealand, South Africa and Canada opposed.

The Commonwealth Prime Ministers, who are midway through a 10-day conference on the world crisis, have also failed to agree on the future of Formosa.

Britain and India want to stand by the wartime Cairo Declaration under which Japan would cede Formosa to China at the peace settlement.

The countries who have not recognised China leaned towards recent American proposals that the Formosan question should be left upon for discussion by the Council of Foreign Ministers.

A communique stated after today's meeting that the Prime Ministers had agreed that it was important there should be an early peace treaty with Japan.

An official spokesman said later that the Prime Ministers were of the opinion that talks on a treaty should be attended by all belligerents in the Pacific during the last war—including Communist China and Russia.

But the Ministers agreed that discussions should go on if any of the nations concerned refused to attend.

COMMON GROUND

It was authoritatively stated tonight that the Ministers "reached a very considerable measure of common ground" on their United Nations policies.

All are agreed on the importance of limiting the extent of the Korean war, it was added.

The accent of today's talks on Japan was on the belief that a peace treaty would have a considerable stabilising effect in the Far East.

The Ministers also discussed the possibility of the rearmament of Japan and the need to fit Japanese economy into the World trade pattern.

They sidestepped the question of whether Russia and China would agree to take part in Japanese treaty negotiations by agreeing that this was a matter which would have to be settled elsewhere.

DIFFERENT APPROACH

Quarters close to the conference said tonight that there had been considerable difference in the Commonwealth approach to Japanese rearmament.

Australia and New Zealand were firm that strong safeguards must be imposed to limit heavy Japanese armament, navy and mercantile fleets and heavy industries.

India suggested that no limiting clauses should be included in a treaty as the growth of these heavy industries could be controlled through the allocation of raw materials.

Both India and Pakistan pleaded that Japan be brought back into the family of free nations at the earliest. They agreed that 80,000,000 Japanese, with their advanced civilisation and economy, in terms of Asian standards, would be an important matter in the maintenance of world peace.

Britain and Canada both took the line that the future

of Japan should be created realistically and that there should be an early agreement.

Though there appeared to be broad agreement on the kind of peace treaty visualised, details were not discussed and no draft treaty was put forward.

MIDDLE EAST

The communique issued today said the Prime Ministers also discussed the Middle East.

These talks were mainly concerned with political and economic questions.

The British Foreign Secretary, Mr Ernest Bevin, gave the conference an account of his talks here with the Egyptian Foreign Minister, Salah el Din Bey, following King Farouk's demand that British troops should quit Egypt.

The basis of today's discussion was the general view that the Middle East is a vital area for the Commonwealth and the world because of its communications, its importance as a strategic centre, and its resources in oil and other materials.

It was expected that the presence at the conference of the Pakistan Prime Minister, Mr Liaquat Ali Khan, would substantially influence the Prime Ministers in their consideration of special Middle East problems.

Mr Bevin gave some account of the Owen Falls power and irrigation scheme and irrigation projects in Iraq.—Reuter.

INDIA'S ROLE

London, Jan. 9.

The Indian Prime Minister, Mr Jawaharlal Nehru, said today that India was still doing her best in the pursuit of peace at the Commonwealth conference.

Addressing a reception by Indian students, Mr Nehru said the world was faced with a choice between peace and war. He said:

"I still hope peace will emerge from the conference of Commonwealth Ministers."

He told students English should remain the basic language of India and they should all fit themselves to take positions of responsibility in their country.

"The students must take the responsibility of the future," he said, "I shall not be able to stay much longer—perhaps only three or four years."—United Press.

Sentence Reduced

Munich, Jan. 9.

Mathilde Ludendorff, 72-year-old widow of Erich Ludendorff, German Field Marshal of World War I, has had a two-year sentence passed on her a year ago reduced to 12 months by a Bavarian Denazification Appeal Court.—Reuter.



Twenty-two-year-old Line Renaud, France's No. 1 gramophone record favourite and cabaret star, pictured at her London hotel after arriving from Paris. She is in England to try to trace a British soldier of the Queen's Regiment who was billeted near her house in Armentieres in 1940 when, as a child, she used to entertain the Tommies with her singing. The soldier named his daughter after her, and now Mlle Renaud wants to meet him again to give him a "Beeg keess."—Central Press.

CONFUSION IN FRENCH ASSEMBLY

Paris, Jan. 9.

The 80-year-old Communist deputy, M. Marcel Cachin, threw the French National Assembly into confusion today by a violent attack on the policy of the Western Powers—"the capitalists and the American trusts."

As the oldest member, M. Cachin presided at the opening of the new sessions pending the election of a President. After his speech he ruled that several Gaullist, right-wing and Centre deputies could not reply to him and that voting for the new Speaker must begin.

Declaring that the recent speech by the American Republican leader, Senator Robert Taft, was "full of wisdom," M. Cachin added: "The people of Paris rightly protested today against the presence in Paris of General Eisenhower."

Later M. Edouard Herriot, was re-elected Speaker with 287 votes against 142 votes for M. Cachin.—Reuter.

US Naval Squadron Visiting Spain

Barcelona, Jan. 9.

A United States naval squadron under Vice-Admiral John J. Ballentine, flying his flag in the cruiser Newport News, arrived here today for a four-day visit.—Reuter.

QUADS BORN

Wolverhampton, Jan. 9.

Quadruplets were born here today to a 34-year-old woman. One was stillborn but the other three babies were described as "lusty."—Reuter.

Royal Tour Itinerary

London, Jan. 9.

King George and Queen Elizabeth will pay brief visits to Gibraltar, Malta, Aden and Ceylon on their way to Australia and New Zealand early next year, Buckingham Palace officially announced tonight.

It was announced recently that the King and Queen hoped to arrive in Western Australia on March 1 and in Wellington, New Zealand, on May 6 and to start their return journey on June 7.

They will travel in a ship of the Shaw Savill Line, either the Ceramic (15,896 tons) or the Gothic (15,902 tons). It will be the King's second visit to Malta since the island was awarded the George Cross in 1942—he was there in June, 1943.—Reuter.

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